

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN  
SOUTHERN DIVISION

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EARLAND J. COLLINS,

Plaintiff,

Case No. 1:09-cv-946

v.

Honorable Gordon J. Quist

OAKS CORRECTIONAL FACILITY et al.,

Defendants.

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**OPINION VACATING ORDER GRANTING LEAVE  
TO PROCEED *IN FORMA PAUPERIS* - THREE STRIKES**

Plaintiff, Earland J. Collins, a prisoner incarcerated at Oaks Correctional Facility, filed a complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff sought leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. On October 21, 2009, the Court granted leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. Since that time, the Court has become aware that Plaintiff previously filed in the Eastern District of Michigan at least three lawsuits that were dismissed for failure to state a claim. He therefore is barred from proceeding *in forma pauperis* under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). The Court will vacate its order granting leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* and direct Plaintiff to pay the \$350.00 civil action filing fee within thirty days of this opinion and accompanying order. If Plaintiff fails to do so, the Court will order that his action be dismissed without prejudice. Even if the case is dismissed, Plaintiff will be responsible for payment of the \$350.00 filing fee in accordance with *In re Alea*, 286 F.3d 378, 380-81 (6th Cir. 2002).

## Discussion

The Prison Litigation Reform Act (PLRA), Pub. L. No. 104-134, 110 Stat. 1321 (1996), which was enacted on April 26, 1996, amended the procedural rules governing a prisoner's request for the privilege of proceeding *in forma pauperis*. As the Sixth Circuit has stated, the PLRA was "aimed at the skyrocketing numbers of claims filed by prisoners—many of which are meritless—and the corresponding burden those filings have placed on the federal courts." *Hampton v. Hobbs*, 106 F.3d 1281, 1286 (6th Cir. 1997). For that reason, Congress put into place economic incentives to prompt a prisoner to "stop and think" before filing a complaint. *Id.* For example, a prisoner is liable for the civil action filing fee, and if the prisoner qualifies to proceed *in forma pauperis*, the prisoner may pay the fee through partial payments as outlined in 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b). The constitutionality of the fee requirements of the PLRA has been upheld by the Sixth Circuit. *Id.* at 1288.

In addition, another provision reinforces the "stop and think" aspect of the PLRA by preventing a prisoner from proceeding *in forma pauperis* when the prisoner repeatedly files meritless lawsuits. Known as the "three-strikes" rule, the provision states:

In no event shall a prisoner bring a civil action or appeal a judgment in a civil action or proceeding under [the section governing proceedings *in forma pauperis*] if the prisoner has, on 3 or more prior occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal in a court of the United States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, unless the prisoner is under imminent danger of serious physical injury.

28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). The statutory restriction "[i]n no event," found in § 1915(g), is express and unequivocal. The statute does allow an exception for a prisoner who is "under imminent danger of serious physical injury." The Sixth Circuit has upheld the constitutionality of the "three-strikes" rule

against arguments that it violates equal protection, the right of access to the courts, and due process, and that it constitutes a bill of attainder and is *ex post facto* legislation. *Wilson v. Yaklich*, 148 F.3d 596, 604-06 (6th Cir.1998); accord *Rodriguez v. Cook*, 169 F.3d 1176, 1178-82 (9th Cir. 1999); *Rivera v. Allin*, 144 F.3d 719, 723-26 (11th Cir. 1998); *Carson v. Johnson*, 112 F.3d 818, 821-22 (5th Cir. 1997).

Plaintiff has been an active litigant in the Eastern District of Michigan. In three of Plaintiff's lawsuits, the court entered dismissals on the grounds of failure to state a claim. See *Collins v. Frank Murphy Hall of Justice et al.*, No. 2:09-cv-12315 (E.D. Mich. June 22, 2009); *Collins v. Warren Police Dep't*, No. 2:09-cv-11785 (E.D. Mich. June 4, 2009); *Collins v. Wayne County Prosecutor et al.*, No. 2:08-cv-14881 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 22, 2008). In addition, as of the date Plaintiff filed the instant action, the Eastern District of Michigan had denied Plaintiff leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* under the three-strikes rule in one additional case. See *Collins v. Ferndale Police Dep't*, No. 5:09-cv-12857 (E.D. Mich. Aug. 19, 2009). Since that date, the Eastern District of Michigan has denied Plaintiff leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* in two further civil actions. See *Collins v. Harper Woods Police Dep't*, No. 2:09-cv-12858 (E.D. Mich. Nov. 3, 2009); *Collins v. Collins*, No. 2:09-cv-13535 (E.D. Mich. Oct. 30, 2009). Moreover, Plaintiff's allegations do not fall within the exception to the three-strikes rule because he does not allege any facts establishing that he is under imminent danger of serious physical injury.

In light of the foregoing, § 1915(g) prohibits Plaintiff from proceeding *in forma pauperis* in this action. Plaintiff has thirty days from the date of entry of this order to pay the entire civil action filing fee, which is \$350.00. When Plaintiff pays his filing fee, the Court will screen his complaint as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1915A and 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(c). If Plaintiff fails to pay the

filing fee within the thirty-day period, his case will be dismissed without prejudice, but he will continue to be responsible for payment of the \$350.00 filing fee.

Dated: November 20, 2009

/s/ Gordon J. Quist  
GORDON J. QUIST  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

**SEND REMITTANCES TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:**

Clerk, U.S. District Court  
399 Federal Building  
110 Michigan Street, NW  
Grand Rapids, MI 49503

**All checks or other forms of payment shall be payable to “Clerk, U.S. District Court.”**